KOKHANOVA, I.V.; REDNIKOVA, T.A.; STARKOV, S.P.; YECIUS, F M.; TARANENKO, A.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, K.A.

Ion-exchange resins as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 2: Arylalkylation of n-cresol with styrene on KU-1 and KU-2 cation exchange resins. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:648-649 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov i Tambovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

ZOLOTAREVA, L.N.

Use of active silica fillers in the rubber and other b.anches of industry. [Trudy] NIOKHIM 15:101-109 '63.

Economics and prospects for the development of the production of chemically precipitated chalk. Ibid.:120-127

(MIRA 18:2)

ZOLOTAREVA, L.V.; KOVALENKO, P.N.

Electrolytic separation of selenium in the presence of copper.
Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.6:731-733 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOVALENKO, P.N.; ZOLOTAREVA, L.V.

Polarographic determination of tellurium after preseparation of copper. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.4:559-563 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ZOLOTAREVA, M.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the manufacture of explosionproof electrical equipment] Pravila izgotovleniia vzryvozashchishchennogo elektrooborudovaniia. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po elektrotekhnike pri Gosplane SSSR.

(Electric apparatus and appliances--Safety regulations)

GLUZDOVSKIY, S.M.; SOKHRANSKIY, S.T.; GORNOVA, I.S.; MARKINA, V.A.; KAPLAN, A.A.; NAYFEL'D, A.M.; SOKOLOVA, M.P., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, M.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Technical documentation on cable jointing sleeves] Tekhnicheskaia dokumentatsiia na kabel'nye mufty. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. No.14. [Jointing sleeves and termination of three-wire 1 kv. cables with aluminum sheathing used as common neutral wire (fourth strand)] Mufty i zadelki na trekhzhil'nykh kabeliakh s aliuminievoi obolochkoi na napriazhenie 1 kv pri ispol'zovanii obolochki v kachestve nulevogo rabochego provoda (chetvertoi zhily). 1963. 55 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (for Markina). 2. Moskovskoye proyektno-eksperimental'noye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta tyazheloy elektricheskoy promyshlennosti (for Nayfel'd).
(Electric cables)

SILINA, Ye.I.; ZLOKAZOVA, T.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, M.G. Prinimali uchastiye: YEVTYUTOV, A.A.; LEVINA, P.I.; CHEMODANOV, V.S.; SVECHNIKOVA, L.I.; KRIVONISHCHENKO, V.V.

Experimental factory testing of polyacrylamide flocculent as a substitute for meal in the production of alumina. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:44-46 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (for Yevtyutov, Levina, Chemodanov). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut obogashcheniya i mekhanicheskoy obrabotki polezmykh iskopayemykh (for Svechnikova, Krivonishchenko).

SABUROV, Nikolay Yakovlevich; SHIROKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ZOLOTAREVA, M.A., red.

[Safety engineering rules in effect in the electric equipment and radio industries] Sbornik deistvuiushchikh pravil po tekhnike bezopasnosti v elektrotekhnicheskoi i radiotekhnicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 520 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZOLOTAREVA, M. M.

"A Case of Double Thrombophlebitis of the Orbital Veins," Vest. Oftalmol., 27, No. 1, 1948. Mbr., Turkmen Trachoma Inst., -c1948-.

ZOLOTAREVA, M. M. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Acute Epidemic Conjunctivitis, its Epidemiology, Clinic, Treatment and Prophylaxis."

22/12/50
Acad. Med. Sci. USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, P.F., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki UzSSR [reviewer]
ZOLOTAREVA, M.M. [author]

"Acute epidemic conjunctivitis." M.M.Zolotareva. Reviewed by P.F.Arkhangel'skii. Vest.oft. 32 no.6:41-44 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Conjunctivitis) (Zolotareva, M.M.)

ZOLOTOREVA, M.M., professor

Successful use of sunthomycin in the treatment of gonoblenorrhea.
Vest. oft. 33 no.5:44 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS,
gonorrheal, ther., chloramphenicol)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use,
gonorrheal conjuctivitis)
(GONORRHEA, complications,
conjunctivitis, ther., chloramphenicol)

1345. SECONDARY TREATMENT OF PENETRATING EYE WOUNDS, AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SUBCONJUNCTIVAL RUPTURES OF THE SCLERA (Russian text) - Zolotareva M. M., Kagan Ya. A. and Truse-vich T. M. - VOEN.-MED. ZH. 1956, 8 (39-41)

Conjunctival repair in extensive penetrating wounds (especially of sclera) often does not produce any effect. Signs of a poor adaptation of the wound margins following conjunctival repair are severe ciliary pain, hypotony and a deep anterior chamber. In these cases a secondary treatment of the wound is indicated which consists of application of a tight scleral stitch, after repairing or resecting the ciliary body. According to the author, this procedure not only saves the eye but also restores its function. In subconjunctival rupture of the sclera immediate surgical treatment with removal of the prolapsed lens is indicated. Treatment includes, in addition to surgery, the administration of antibiotics, sulpha drugs, vitamins, and blood transfusions.

(6)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC. 12 Vol. 12/8 Ophth. Aug. 58

1411. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CYSTS OF THE IRIS (Russian text) - Zolotareva M. M. and Rapoport M. K. - OFTALM. ZH. 1956, 4 (207-210)

The following operation was performed on two patients suffering from iridial cyst: a conjunctival incision is made at a distance of 8 mm. from the limbus, separating a flap towards the limbus; then an incision of the cornea along the limbus is made with the scalpel and is lengthened in both directions with scissors, beyond the region of the cyst. The iris is cut with the Wecker's scissors at the ciliary margin to a greater extent than the dimension of the cyst; then with two perpendicular cuts the iris is dissected and extracted together with the cyst. The authors believe that the proposed operative technique is simple and effective, and they recommend its employ in similar cases.

(S)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M.

[Diseases of the eye; a textbook for medical schools] Glaznye bolezni; uchebnik dlia meditsinskikh uchilishch. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 210 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M.

SMIRNOV, A., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

"Eye diseases; a manual for medical schools" by M.M. Zolotareva. Reviewed by A. Smirnov. Oft.zhur. 13 no.7:444-445 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)
(ZOLOTAREVA, M.M.)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M., prof.; RAPOPORT, M.Kh., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; BIRCHENKO, L.A., vrach.

Prevention of blindness and the organization of dispensary treatment of glaucoma patients. Zdrav. Belor. 4 no.2:48-51 F '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor - professor M.N. Zhukova).
(BLINDNESS--PREVENTION) (GLAUCOMA)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M., prof.; MAR, Ye.G., vrach

Nonpenetrating keratoplasty in herpetic keratitis. Oft. zhur. 15 no. 6:361-365 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zolotareva) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(EYE—SURGERY)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M., prof.

Conjunctivitis. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 2:47-50 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy glaznykh bolezney Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS)

ZOLOTAREVA, Mariya Mikhaylovna, prof.; Prinimal uchastiye BELOSTOTSKIY, Ye.M., doktor med. nauk [deceased]; GUTKOVSKAYA, O., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Eye diseases; a textbook for the practicing ophthalmologist] Glaznye bolezni; posobie dlia prakticheskogo vracha-oftal'mologa. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Redaktsiia nauchno-tekhn. litry, 1961. 546 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom okhrany zreniya glaz detey instituta oftal'mologii im. Gel'mgol'tsa (for Belostotskiy).
(EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

ZOLOTAREVA, Mariya Mikhaylovna; KHVATOVA, A.V., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Eye diseases; a textbook for medical schools] Glaznye bolezni; uchebnik dlia meditsinskikh uchilishch. 2. izd., dop. i ispr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 230 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

ZOLOTAREVA, M.M., prof.

Case of successful removal of a venous aneurysm of the orbit.
Oft.zhur. 17 no.7:441-442 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ORBIT (EYE)—SURGERY) (ANEURYSMS)

ZHEKHIN, S. M., ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V., ZAV, [illegible]
ZOLOTAREV, T. L., BUSHUYEV, M. N., PROSKURYAKOV, V., GURVICH, A. M.,
YES'MAN, A. I., SHVETS, F. T., KONDRAT'YEV, G. M., USOV, S. V.,
ALEKSEYEV, A. YE., BOLOTOV, V. V., TIKHOMEYEV, I. M., GERASIMOV, N. V.,
MELENT'YEV, L. A., LEVIT, GO. O., ORLOVSKIY, A. V., VEDIKHOV, V. M.,
STRIKOVICH, M. A. GREYNER, L. K., NIKIFOROV, V. V., SOLODOVNIKOV, G. S.,
SMIRNOV, S. P., ZOLOTAREVA, N. A., KALEKINA, N. M., GOL'DMERSHTEYN, T. L.,
KLEBANOV, L. D., SALUYEV, N. F., ZAIKO, A. A., MARTEKS, M. F.

A. S. Rumyantsev, Obituary. Elektrichestvo, No. 2, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 1993, Uncl.

ZOLOTAREVA, Nina Kirillovna; KARPEKINA, Natal'ya Alekseyevna; RYKOV, N.A., otv. red.; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Ore dressing equipment; a descriptive catalog] Obogatitel'noe oborudovanie; katalog-spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 164 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye po snabzheniyu i sbytu produktsii tyazhelogo, traktornogo i stroitel'no-dorozhnogo oborudovaniya.
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Mercury Mar 52
Compounds

"Photoreactions of Organic Mercury Compounds in Solutions. IX. The Reactions of p -Dianisyl Mercury," Yu. A. Ol'dekop, N. N. Zolotareva, Chair of Org Chem, Gor'kiy State U

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 3, pp 478-480

CCl_4 solns of p -dianisyl mercury, when exposed to light, yields calomel and anisol because of the splitting off of hydrogen from the methoxyl group. A $CHCl_3$ soln, upon exposure to light, yields p -anisyl mercurichloride and anisol. Photoreaction

209T44

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Mercury Mar 52
Compounds (Contd)

of p -dianisyl mercury in CH_3OH yields anisol, mercury, and formaldehyde. However, the mercury compd is not easily sol in CH_3OH and the reaction therefore proceeds slowly.

209T44

ZOLOTAREVA, N. N

ZOLOTAREVA, N.N.

5

3

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

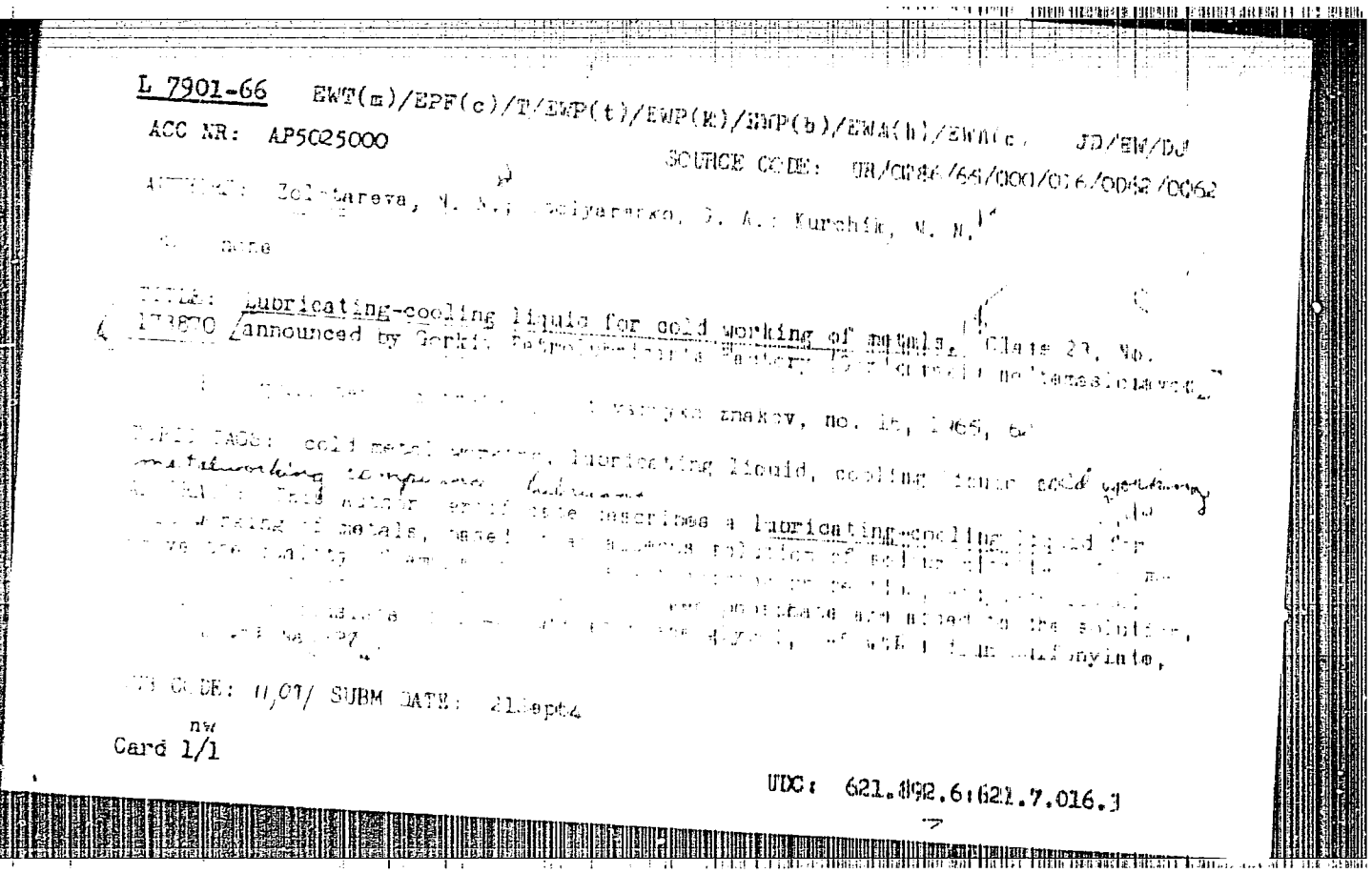
The photoreactions of metalloorganic compounds of mercury in solutions. IX. The reactions of bis(p-methoxyphenyl)mercury. Yu. A. Ol'dekop and N. N. Zolotareva (Gorkii State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 641–3 (1952)(Engl. translation). X. The reactions of dimethylmercury. O. A. Raevskev, Yu. A. Ol'dekop, and Z. N. Manchinova. *Ibid.* 643–6.—See *C.A.* 47, 2714e.
H. L. H.

1-28-54

AYZENSHTAYN, P.G.; ALLAYAROVA, F.R.; P'YANKOVA, G.V.; ZOLOTAREVA, N.N.

Chemical-flotation and electric-flotation methods for the purification of waste waters. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no. 3: 18-21 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy neftemaslozavod im. 26 Bakinskikh komissarov i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.



L 7901-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) JD/EW/DJ

ACC NR: AP5025000 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/64/000/016/0062/0062

AUTHOR: Zolotareva, V. N.; Solyarenko, P. A.; Kurshin, V. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: Lubricating-cooling liquid for cold working of metals. Class 23, No. 173870 [announced by Gorkiy Polytechnical Institute]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 15, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: cold metal working, lubricating liquid, cooling liquid, cold working of metals

ABSTRACT: This author certificate describes a lubricating-cooling liquid for cold working of metals, made [illegible]

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep64

nw

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.892.6:621.7.016.3

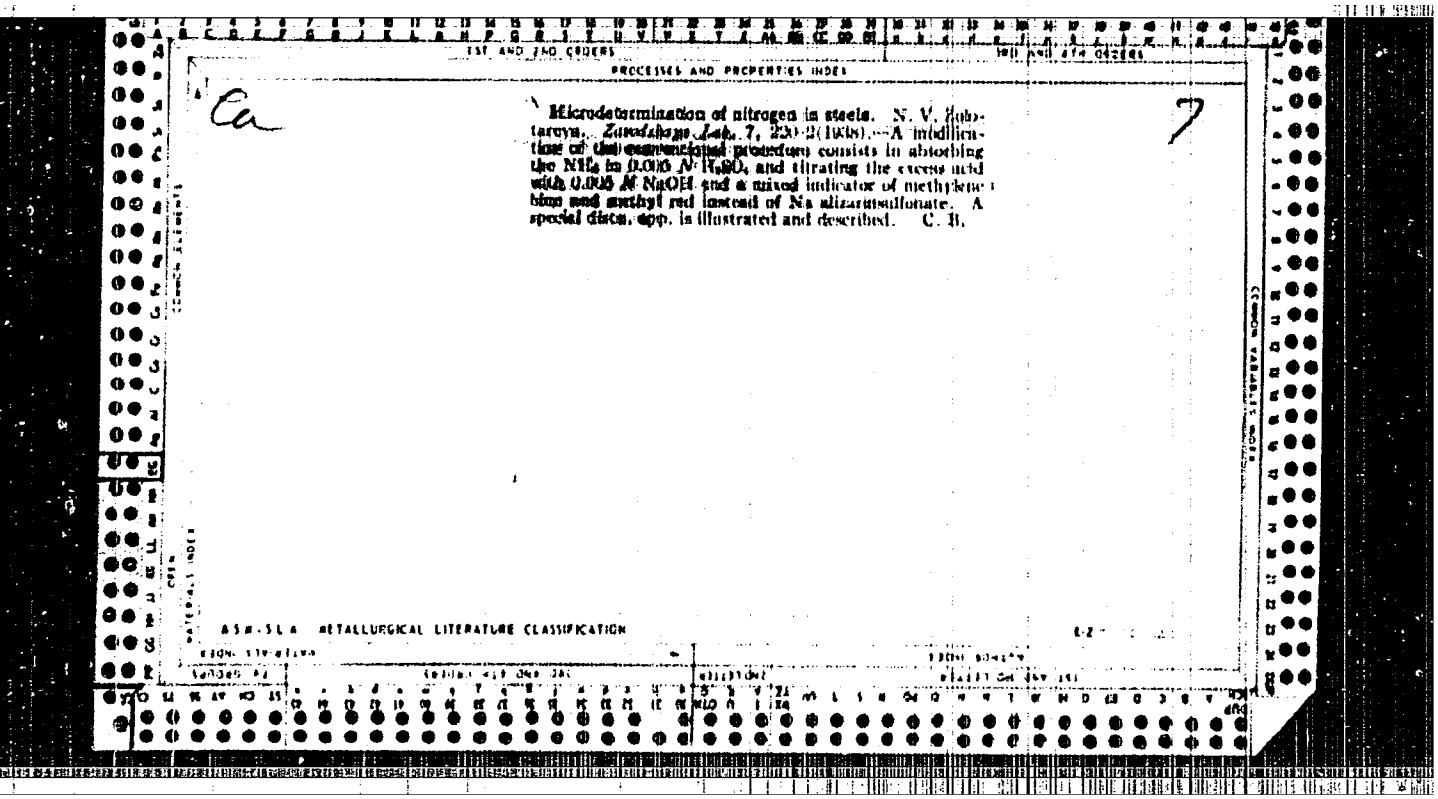
Ca

Determination of nitrogen in stellites and steel alloys insoluble in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids.—N. Y. Zolotareva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 18-20(1938).—Accurate results can be obtained by decomp. a 2–4 g. sample with a mixt. of 60 ml. of concd. HCl and 15 ml. $HClO_4$ (d. 1.6-1.7) in a flask connected by a glass tube with 2 absorption tubes charged with redistd. water. After boiling for 30–40 min., the cold soln. in the tubes is transferred to the flask. The soln. is distd. with the addn. of 300 ml. of 20% NaOH, the NH_3 is absorbed in 40 ml. of 0.01 *N* H_2SO_4 and then titrated with 0.01 *N* NaOH in the presence of 0.1% Na alizarin sulfonate as indicator.

Chas. Blanc

7

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



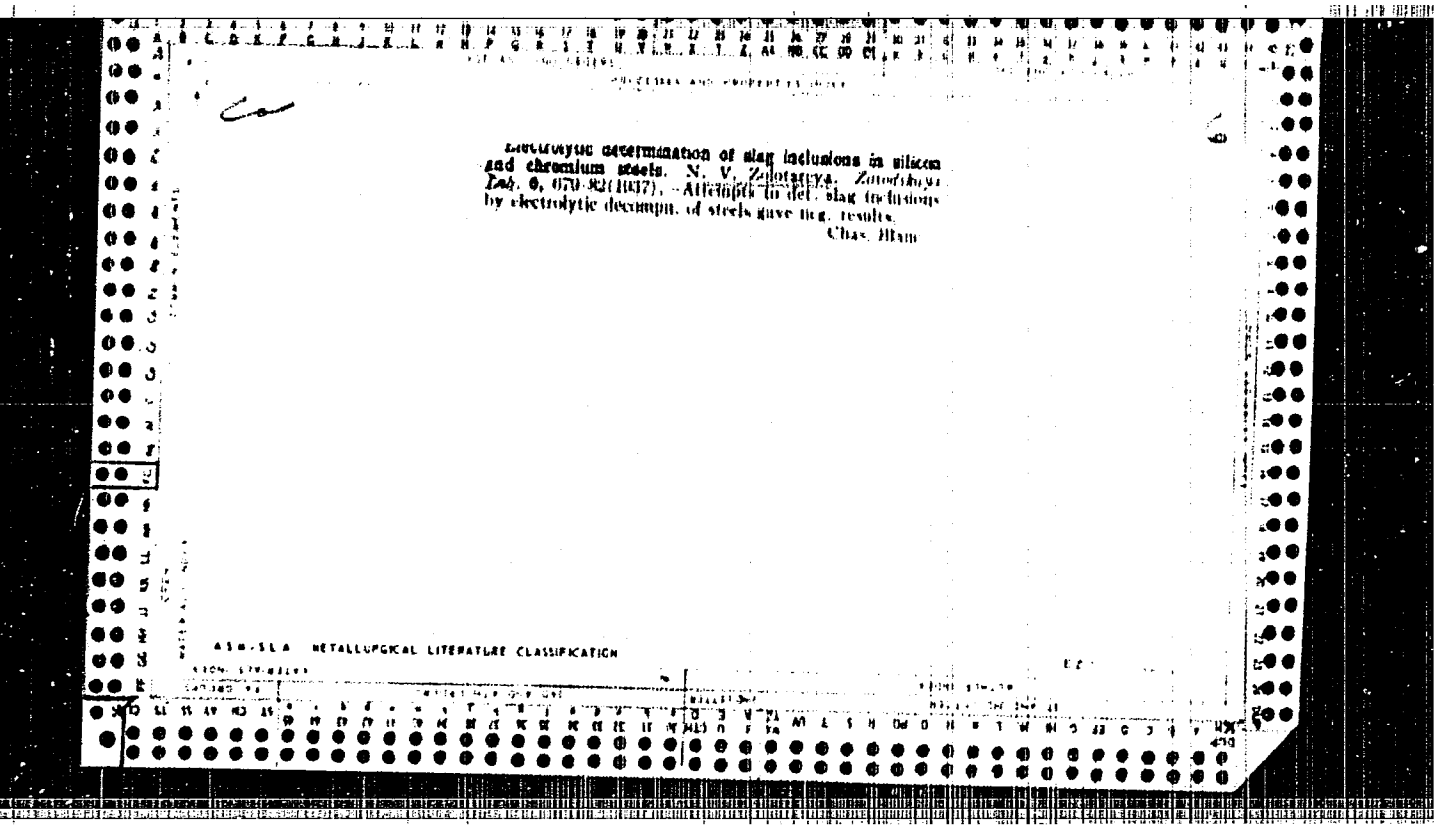
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

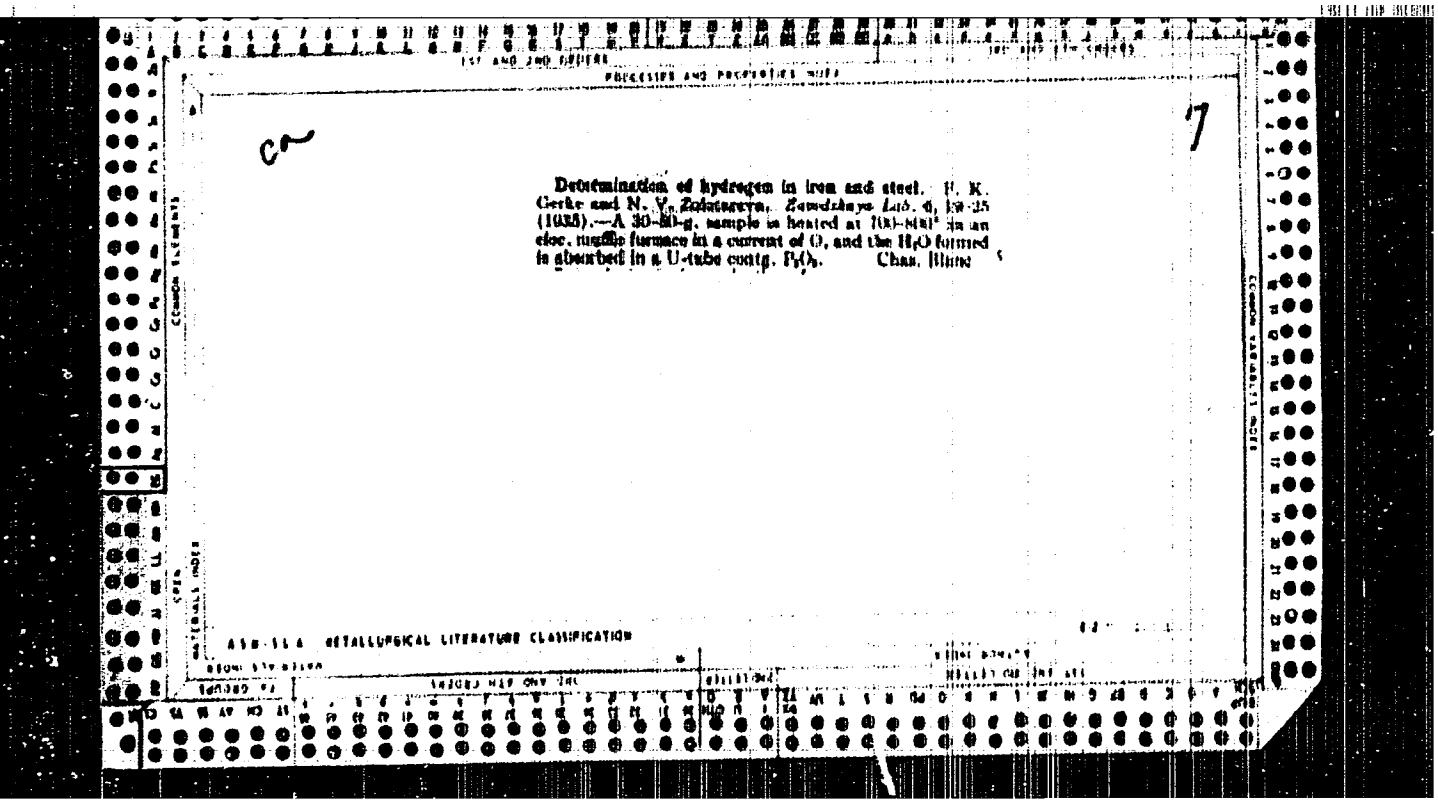
Microdetermination of nitrogen in steels. N. V. Kobtarova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 230-2(1938).—A modification of the conventional procedure consists in absorbing the NH_3 in 0.005 *N* H_2SO_4 and titrating the excess acid with 0.005 *N* NaOH and a mixed indicator of methylene blue and methyl red instead of Na alizarinsulfonate. A special distn. app. is illustrated and described. C. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

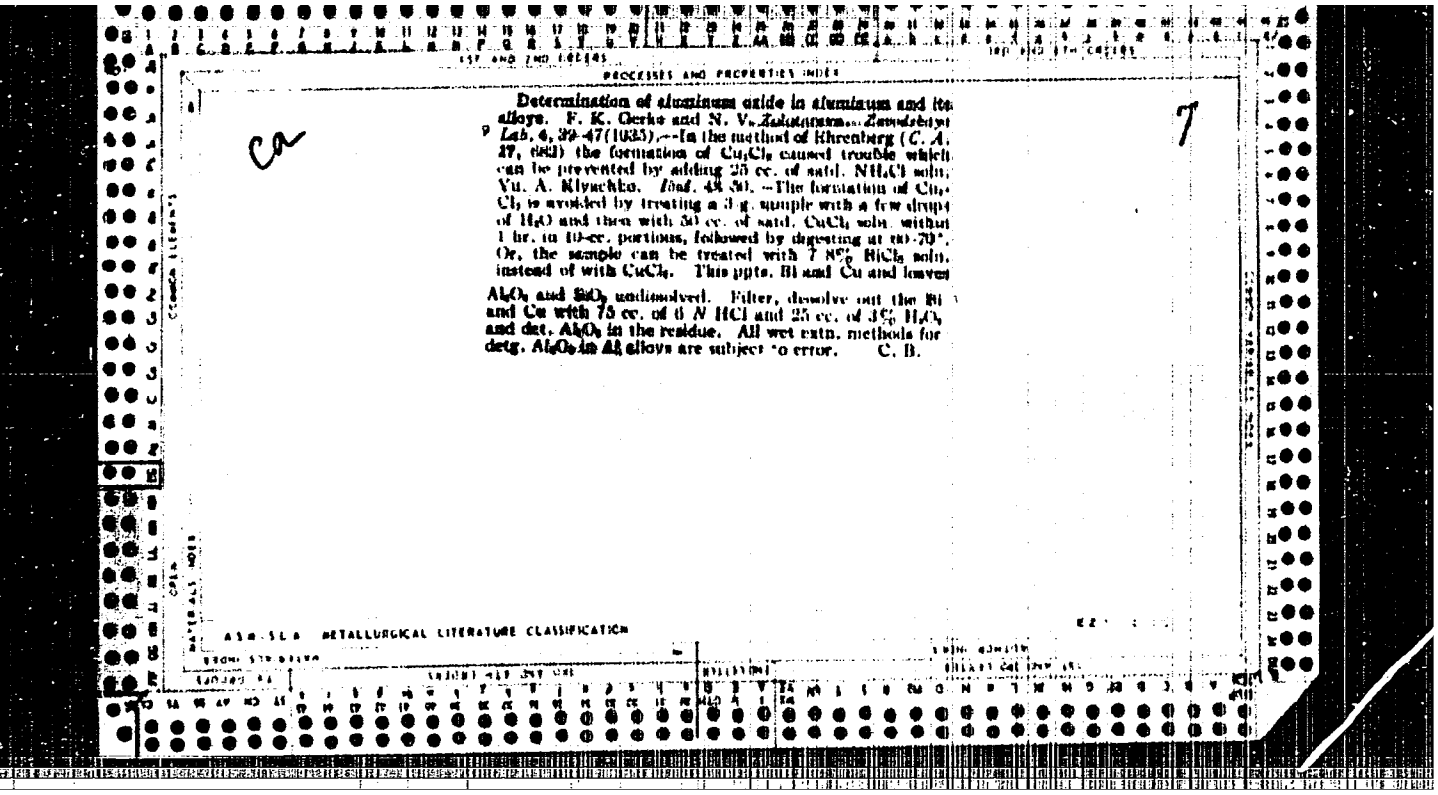


Electrolytic determination of slag inclusions in silicon and chromium steels. N. V. Zelotareva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 670-82(1937). —Attempts to det. slag inclusions by electrolytic decompn. of steels gave neg. results.
Chas. Blum

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



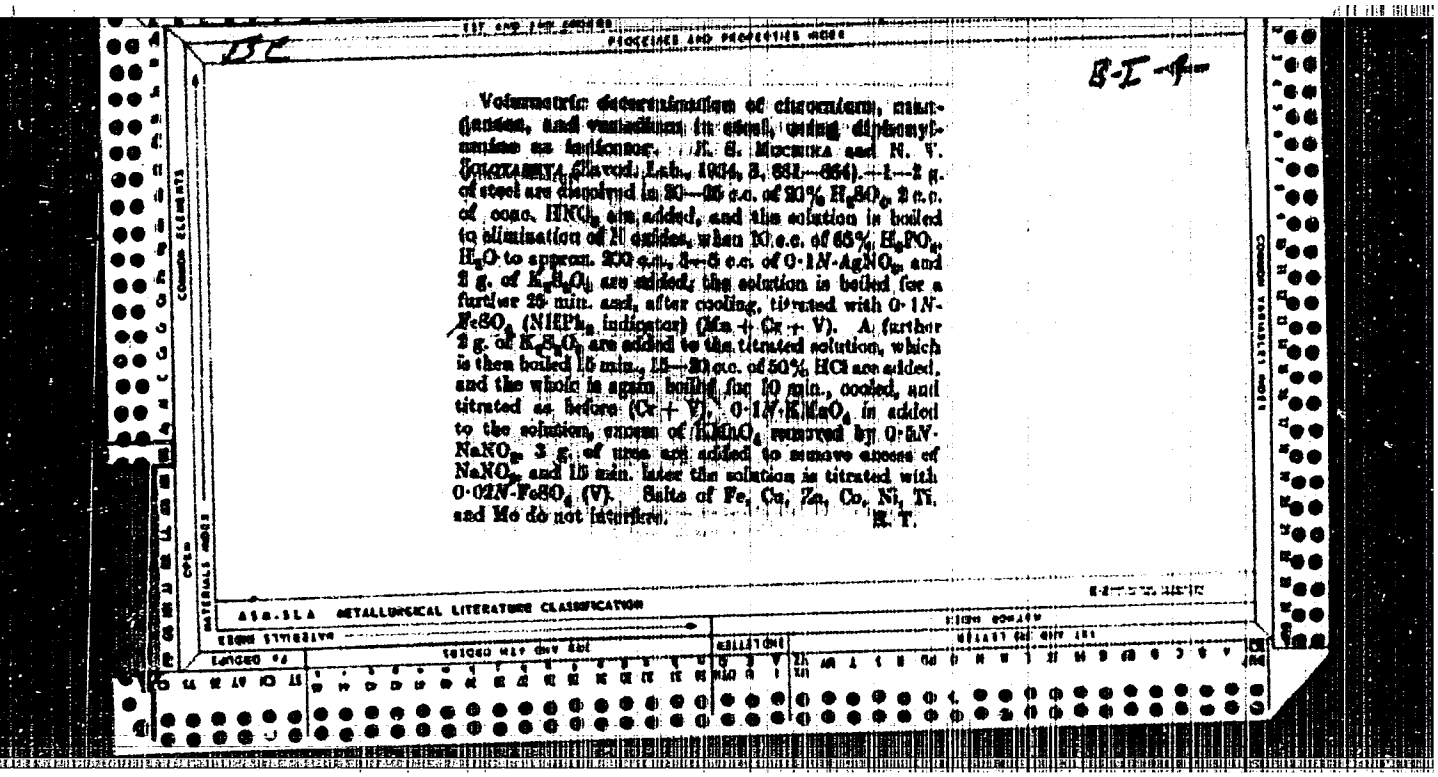
Determination of hydrogen in iron and steel. P. K. Gerke and N. V. Zolotareva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, [illegible]-25 (1935).—A 30-50-g. sample is heated at [illegible] in an elec. rusille furnace in a current of O, and the H_2O formed is absorbed in a U-tube contg. P_2O_5. Chas. Blanc



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

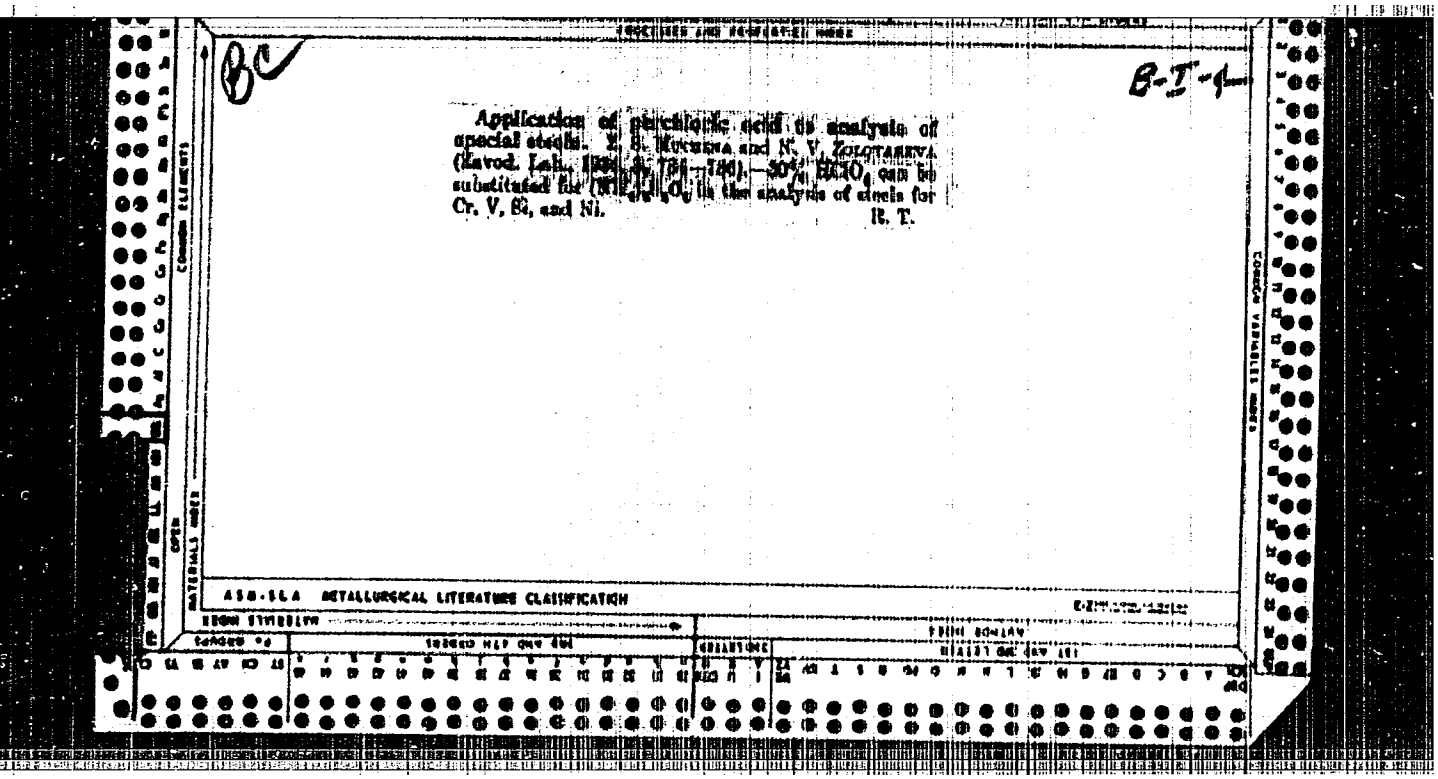
Determination of aluminum oxide in aluminum and its alloys. F. K. Cerke and N. V. *Zakutnaya... Zavodskaya Lab.*, 4, 39-47(1935).—In the method of Ehrenberg (*C. A.* **27**, 683) the formation of Cu_2Cl_2 caused trouble which can be prevented by adding 25 cc. of satd. NH_4Cl soln. Yu. A. Klyuchko. *Ibid.* 48-50. —The formation of Cu_2Cl_2 is avoided by treating a 3 g. sample with a few drops of H_2O and then with 50 cc. of satd. $CuCl_2$ soln. without 1 hr. in 10-cc. portions, followed by digesting at 60-70°. Or, the sample can be treated with 7.8% $HgCl_2$ soln. instead of with $CuCl_2$. This ppts. Hg and Cu and leaves Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 undissolved. Filter, dissolve out the Hg and Cu with 75 cc. of 6 *N* HCl and 25 cc. of 3% H_2O_2, and det. Al_2O_3 in the residue. All wet extn. methods for detg. Al_2O_3 in Al alloys are subject to error. C. B.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



B-I-4

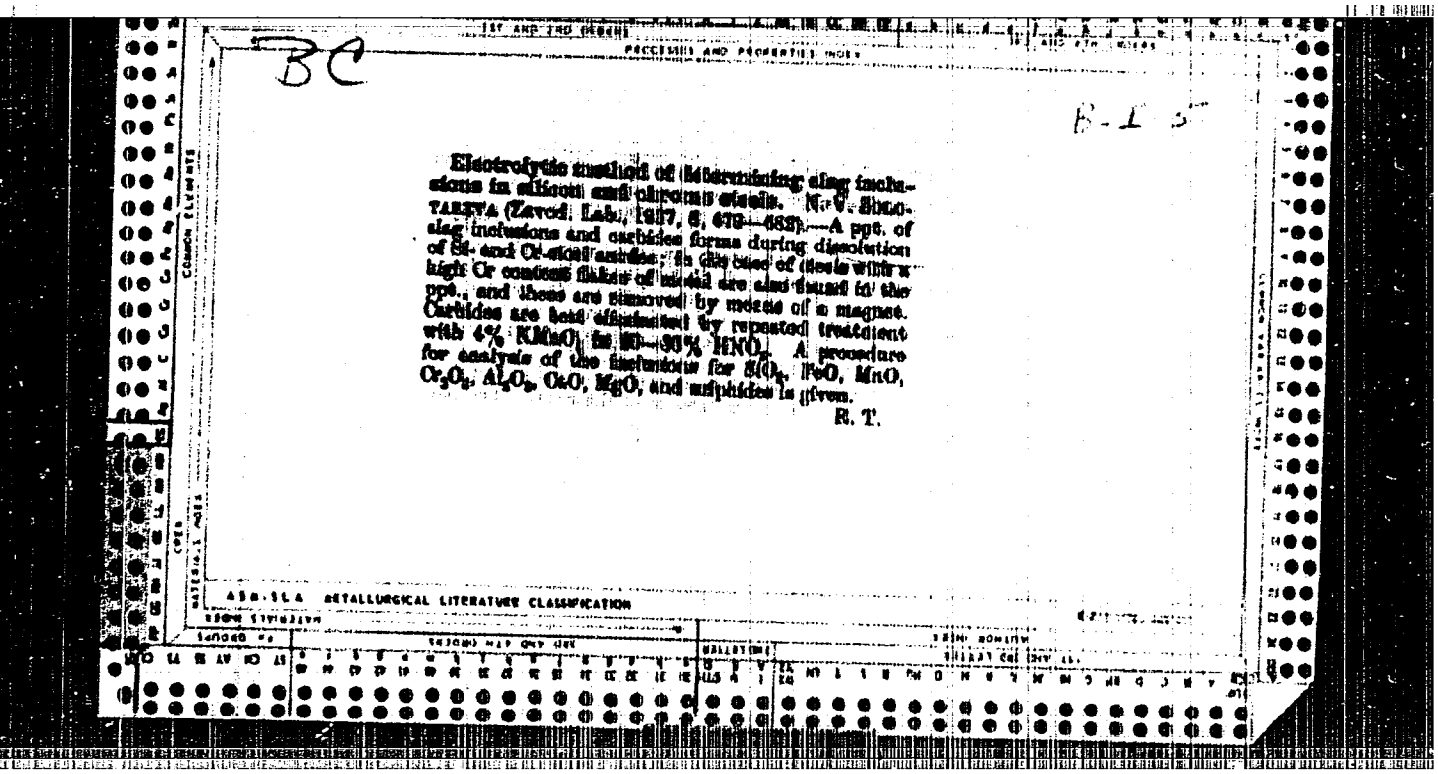
Volumetric determination of zirconium, manganese, and vanadium in steel, using diphenylamine as indicator. K. S. Mochida and N. V. Ghatpande (Analyst Lab., 1934, 3, 661—664).—1—2 g. of steel are dissolved in 30—35 c.c. of 20% H_2SO_4, 2 c.c. of conc. HNO_3 are added, and the solution is boiled to elimination of N oxides, when 10 c.c. of 85% H_3PO_4, H_2O to approx. 200 c.c., 3—5 c.c. of 0·1*N*-$AgNO_3$, and 2 g. of $K_2S_2O_8$ are added; the solution is boiled for a further 25 min. and, after cooling, titrated with 0·1*N*-$FeSO_4$ (NHEPh$_2$ indicator) (Mn + Cr + V). A further 2 g. of $K_2S_2O_8$ are added to the titrated solution, which is then boiled 15 min., 15—20 c.c. of 50% HCl are added, and the whole is again boiled for 10 min., cooled, and titrated as before (Cr + V). 0·1*N*-$KMnO_4$ is added to the solution, excess of $KMnO_4$ removed by 0·5*N*-$NaNO_2$, 3 g. of urea are added to remove excess of $NaNO_2$, and 15 min. later the solution is titrated with 0·02*N*-$FeSO_4$ (V). Salts of Fe, Cu, Zn, Co, Ni, Ti, and Mo do not interfere. E. T.



B-I-1

Application of perchloric acid to analysis of special steels. Z. S. Kuzmina and N. V. Zolotareva (Zavod. Lab., [illegible]). 50% $HClO_4$ can be substituted for [illegible] in the analysis of steels for Cr, V, W, and Ni. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



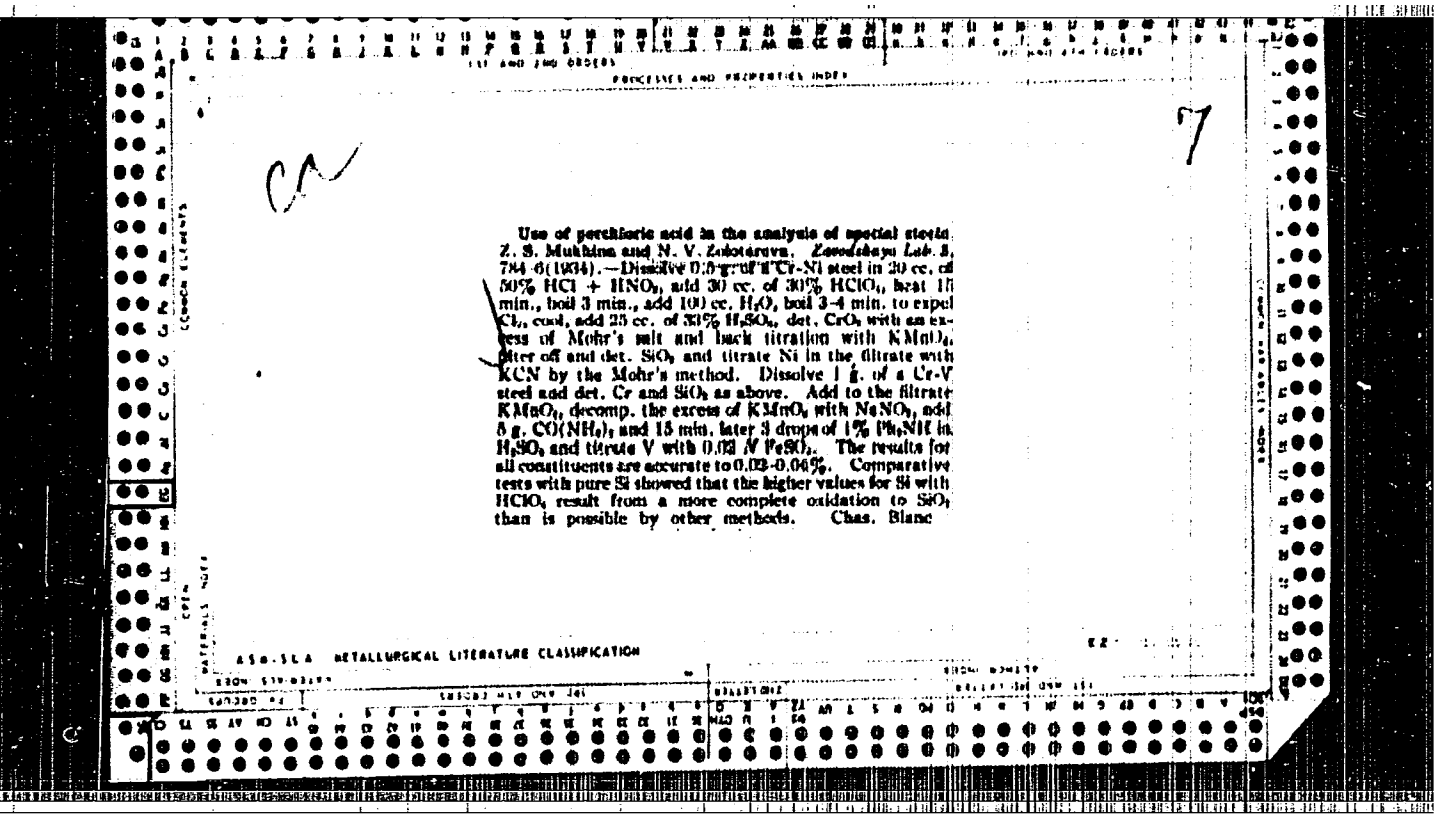
BC

B-1 5

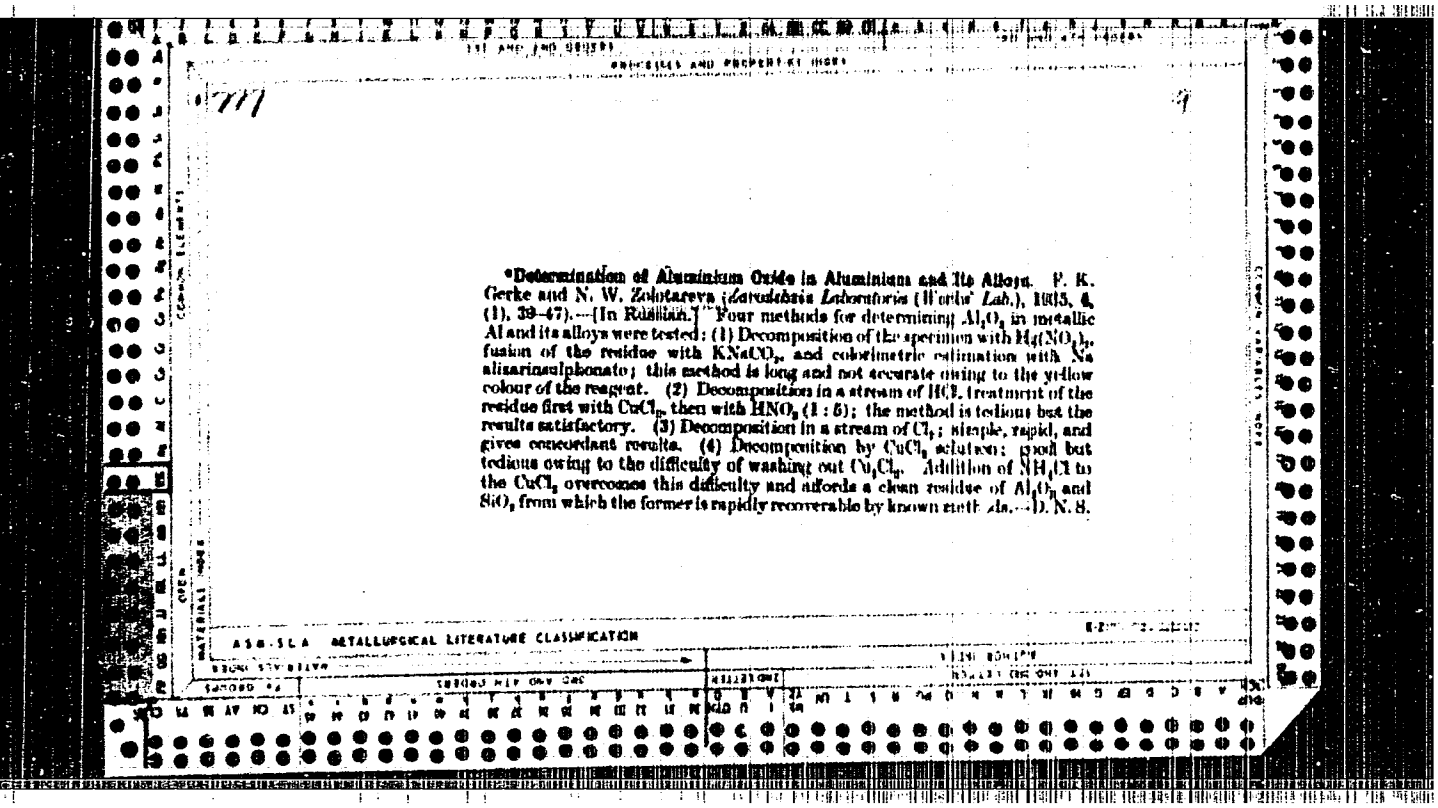
Electrolytic method of determining slag inclusions in silicon and chromium steels. N. V. Shcherbakova (Zavod. Lab., 1947, 13, 479—483).—A ppt. of slag inclusions and carbides forms during dissolution of Si- and Cr-steel anodes. In the case of steels with a high Cr content flakes of metal are also found in the ppt., and these are removed by means of a magnet. Carbides are best eliminated by repeated treatment with 4% $KMnO_4$ in 10—30% HNO_3. A procedure for analysis of the inclusions for SiO_2, FeO, MnO, Cr_2O_3, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, and sulphides is given.

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Use of perchloric acid in the analysis of special steels. Z. S. Mukhina and N. V. Zolotareva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 784-6(1934).—Dissolve 0.5 g. of 18Cr-Ni steel in 20 cc. of 50% HCl + HNO_3, add 30 cc. of 30% $HClO_4$, heat 15 min., boil 3 min., add 100 cc. H_2O, boil 3-4 min. to expel Cl_2, cool, add 25 cc. of 35% H_2SO_4, det. CrO_3 with an excess of Mohr's salt and back titration with $KMnO_4$, filter off and det. SiO_2 and titrate Ni in the filtrate with KCN by the Mohr's method. Dissolve 1 g. of a Cr-V steel and det. Cr and SiO_2 as above. Add to the filtrate $KMnO_4$, decomp. the excess of $KMnO_4$ with $NaNO_2$, add 5 g. $CO(NH_2)_2$ and 15 min. later 3 drops of 1% Ph_2NH in H_2SO_4 and titrate V with 0.02 *N* $FeSO_4$. The results for all constituents are accurate to 0.03-0.04%. Comparative tests with pure Si showed that the higher values for Si with $HClO_4$ result from a more complete oxidation to SiO_2 than is possible by other methods. Chas. Blanc



777

Determination of Aluminium Oxide in Aluminium and Its Alloys. P. K. Gerke and N. W. Zolotareva (*Zavodskaia Laboratoria* (Works' *Lab.*), 1935, **4**, (1), 39–47).—[In Russian.] Four methods for determining Al_2O_3 in metallic Al and its alloys were tested: (1) Decomposition of the specimen with $Hg(NO_3)_2$, fusion of the residue with $KNaCO_3$, and colorimetric estimation with Na alizarinsulphonate; this method is long and not accurate owing to the yellow colour of the reagent. (2) Decomposition in a stream of HCl, treatment of the residue first with $CuCl_2$, then with HNO_3 (1 : 5); the method is tedious but the results satisfactory. (3) Decomposition in a stream of Cl_2; simple, rapid, and gives concordant results. (4) Decomposition by $CuCl_2$ solution; good but tedious owing to the difficulty of washing out Cu_2Cl_2. Addition of NH_4Cl to the $CuCl_2$ overcomes this difficulty and affords a clean residue of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2, from which the former is rapidly recoverable by known methods.—D. N. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUBINOVICH, R.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, N.Ya.

Quantitative spectrum determination of nickel, cobalt, and copper in ore and minerals. Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.30: 52-62 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

B/131/63/000/001/002/004
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Nekrasov, K. D., Sassa, V. S., Yafayev, I. V., Mamioffe, R. M., Zolotareva, O. G.

TITLE: Refractory concrete for vacuum distillation furnaces

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 1, 1963, 26 - 30

TEXT: For the lining of induction furnaces used to remove zinc from aluminum alloys a refractory concrete of the following composition is proposed: water glass diluted with water; finely ground magnesite-periclase, mixed with sodium fluo-silicate; fine- and coarse-grained chamotte as filler. Characteristics of the dried concrete: compression strength 250 - 350 kg/cm^2; refractoriness up to 1450°C; deformation temperatures at 2 kg/cm^2 load: softening point 1220°C; 4% shrinkage at 1320°C; destruction at 1450°C. Thirty changes of the temperature reduce the compression strength of the concrete by 50 - 60% when heated up to 850°C. When heated to 1200°C and cooled in water the concrete suffers 25% destruction after five temperature changes. When heated up to 1100°C the compression strength

Card 1/3

Refractory concrete for...

is 200 - 250 kg/cm^2 and the thermal expansion 0.64%. Operational tests with the new material at the Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Podol'sk. Plant for Nonferrous Metals) showed the following advantages as compared with magnesite bricks and rammed lining: it took 40 days to line and dry a vacuum distilling furnace, which is a 25% reduction of the usual repair work. After 20 months operation the concrete had become soaked with metal to a depth of 20 - 40 mm only, whereas magnesite bricks and rammed lining were completely soaked with metal after 12 - 13 months only. After 20 months the compression strength was 100 - 120 kg/cm^2. Some places showed cracks of up to 0.5 mm width and 50 - 60 mm depth filled with metal, which is a disadvantage of the new material. Its high strength has the following causes: magnesite and water glass surround the particles of porous chamotte with a chemically stable coat which prevents impregnation of the concrete by metal. The concrete is protected against penetration of the melt into deeper layers by a crust of new formations up to 8 mm thick. By the lining of vacuum distillation furnaces with the new concrete thus the Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals is saving of 13,000 rubles a year. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/3

Refractory concrete for... S/131/63/000/001/002/004
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: NII betona i zhelezobetona ASiA SSSR (Nekrasov, Sassa) (Scientific Research Institute of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR); Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Yafayev, Mamioffe, Zolotareva) (Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals)

Card 3/3

MAMIOFFE, R.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, O.G.

Method of evaluating the purity of aluminum alloys by their content of solid nonmetallic inclusions. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:87-88 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

NEKRASOV, K.D.; SASSA, V.S.; YAFAYEV, I.V.; MAMIOFFE, R.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, O.G.

Refractory concrete for vacuum-distillation furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.1:26-30 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nekrasov, Sassa). 2. Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (for Yafayev, Mamioffe, Zolotareva).
(Refractory concrete) (Electric furnaces)

ZOLOTAREVA, O.N., inzh.; GROZUBINSKIY, V.A., inzh.

The OSK-3,0 cleaning and grading machine. Mashinostroenie no.4:94-96 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

ZOLOTAREVA, O.N.; BARABASH, A.K.

The OSK-3,0 universal cleaning and grading machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:57-60 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Agricultural machinery)

CR

New method of chromatographic analysis. A. A. Zhukhovitskii, O. V. Zolotareva, V. A. Sokolov, and N. M. Turkel'taub. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 435–8 (1954).—A stream of diluent (air) is applied while the furnace which heats consecutive sections of the adsorbing column, and causes desorption, is moved down the column. This "chromathermographic" method permits variation of several factors, including the velocity of the air stream, the temp. of the furnace, and its velocity. If the velocity of the stream a, and the velocity of the furnace V, are sufficiently slow, adsorption equil. will be established. The velocity of the ith component is $W_i = a/H_i$, where the Henry coeff. $H_i = A_i e^{Q_i/RT}$, with Q_i = heat of adsorption. In the stationary state $V = W_i$. The air stream thus distributes the components at different spots of the temp. field, and keeps them sepd. by preventing either acceleration or slowing down. In a homologous series, by Traube's rule, $Q = D + n\Delta$, where n = no. of C atoms; the temp. of the point at which the nth component is localized is detd. by Q_n/T_n = const. If the temp. gradient is const., the point of localization of the nth component is a linear function of n, i.e. the distance between 2 components remains const. The method is illustrated by a plot of sepn. of 106 g. of a mixt. $CH_4 + C_2H_6 + C_3H_8 + C_4H_{10} + C_5H_{12} + C_6H_{14}$ + iso-C_5H_{12}, in terms of the vol. of air passed for a = 40 cu./min., d = 1–2 mm., V/a = 60 m., T_n = 150°. The plot shows 7 distinct peaks.

N. Tkon

ZOLOTAREVA, O.V.

Chromathermographic analysis of natural petroleum gases. Trudy VNIGNI no.11:245-256 '58. (MIRA 13:1)
(Gases--Analysis) (Chromatographic analysis)

KHOMUTOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZOLOTAREVA, P.K.; GENING, L.N., inzh.; BALASHOVA, V.K.; VOL'VOVSKAYA, Ye.A., inzh.

Unsaturated fatty acids content of margarine. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.12:15-17 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Laboratoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Khomutov, Zolotareva). 2. Moskovskiy margarinovyy zavod (for Gening, Balashova, Vol'vovskaya).
(Oleomargarine) (Acids, Fatty)

ZOLOTAREVA, R.A., kand. med. nauk

"Surgery of infancy and childhood" by R. Gross. Khirurgiia 32 no.10: 86-91 O '56 (MIRA 12:7)
(CHILDREN--SURGERY) (GROSS, R.)

ZOLOTAREVA, R. A.

ZOLOTAREVA, R. A. -- "Cardiac Suture and the 'Dangerous Zones' of the Heart (Experimental-Clinical Investigation)." Second Moscow State Medical Inst Imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow,1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

MELESHKO, V.P.; ZOLOTAREVA, R.I.

Layer method of computation of yield curves in the concentration of dilute solutions by means of ion exchangers. Trudy VGU 57:47-54 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ion exchange)

S/081/62/000/012/033/063
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Meleshko, V. P., Izmaylova, D. R., Chervinskaya, O. V., Povalyayeva, L. P., Zolotareva, R. I.

TITLE: Complete desalting of water on ion-exchange-resin installations of medium capacity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 359, abstract 12I310 (Sb. "Issled. v obl. prom. primeneniya sorbentov". M., AN SSSR, 1961, 223-227)

TEXT: On one of the installations for the deep desalting of water the ЭАЭ-10П (EDE-10P) anion-exchange resin was desilicifying the water poorly due to the active groups of the anion-exchange resin being blocked with HCO_3^- ions. It was recommended that the desalting installation be provided with a second degasifier to remove CO_2 residues and with two desilicifying filters in which the loaded EDE-10P anion-exchange resin is regenerated with 0.24 N NaOH and periodically washed through with 0.5 N HCl to remove the HCO_3^-. The desilicifying efficiency and the silicon

Card 1/2

Complete desalting of water ... S/081/62/000/012/033/063
B166/B101

capacity of the anion-exchange resin were greatly increased when this was done. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 00467-67 EWT(m) RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6029209 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/006/1207/1212

AUTHOR: Isayev, N. I.; Zolotareva, R. I.

ORG: Voronezh Technological Institute (Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Polarization of ion exchange membranes

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 6, 1966, 1207-1212

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange membrane, electric polarization

ABSTRACT: The variation of the membrane potential during passage of electric current through an electrodialyzer with an ion exchange membrane was studied on cation-exchange membranes (brand MK-40 based on KU-2) and anion-exchange membranes (MA-40 based on EDE-10P). Curves representing the change of the membrane potential with time were plotted in order to determine the kinetics and degree of concentration polarization of the membranes. Under conditions where a limiting current flows through the membrane, a substantial part of the current comprises the migration component, so that the segment of the limiting current on the polarization curve has a slope which increases with increasing transference number of the ion in the free solution and with the absolute value of the limiting current. The limiting current densities were determined for MA-40 and MK-40 membranes in solutions of potassium chloride in the 0.005-0.1 N concentration range. A linear character of the dependence of i_{lim} on c_0 can be observed in dilute solutions. As the concentratic.. of the electrolyte

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.13

L 00467-67

ACC NR: AP6029209

increases, a disproportionate increase of the limiting current takes place, possibly because of a decrease in the selectivity of the membrane. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 mlf

ZHELEZTSOV, V.A.; ZOLOTAREVA, R.S.

Collimator system for checking the optical distortions of large mirrors and polished glass. Stek.i ker. 19 no.9:29-30 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zavod "Avtosteklo".

(Mirrors—Testing)

FIKHTENGOL'TS, V.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, R.V.; L'VOV, Yu.A.; STOLYAROV, B.V., red.

[Atlas of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of substances used in the production of synthetic rubbers] Atlas ul'trafioletovykh spektrov pogloshcheniia veshchestv, primeniaiushchikhsia v proizvodstve sinteticheskikh kauchukov. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 113 p. (MIRA 18:7)

S/734/61/000/000/002/003
I060/I260

AUTHORS: Fikhtenkholts, V.S., and Zoloterova, R.V.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric method of analysis of synthetic rubber

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Fiziko-khimicheskiye metody analiza i issledovaniya produktov proizvodstva sinteticheskogo analiza i issledovaniya produktov proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Leningrad, 1961. 88-120

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to develop a spectrophotometric method for the detection and determination of the content of antioxidants of various types and of nekal. Non-staining antioxidants being aromatic compounds, possess absorption bands typical for phenols in the ultraviolet region of spectrum with a maximum at 275-280 mμ. Synthetic rubber obtained by emulsion polymerization cannot be analyzed by direct spectrophotometry because the nekal present interferes with the analysis. A method has therefore been developed, based on a bathometric shift which takes place when phenols are

Card 1/5

S/734/61/000/000/002/003
I060/I260

Spectrophotometric method of analysis...

solved in an alcohol-alkaline solution. The optical density of the alkaline alcohol extract is compared with that of a neutral extract for a wavelength corresponding to the maximum absorption of antioxidants in an alkaline solution. This difference is proportional to the concentration of antioxidants, as other ingredients which do not shift their spectra in alkaline solutions, compensate mutually. A formula $C = (D\lambda - D\,alk.) \times K\,\%$ is obtained, where:
C is the gravimetric content of antioxidant;
$D\lambda$ is the difference between the optical densities of neutral and alkaline extracts at the wavelength ;
D, alk - the optical density of diluted alkali, and
K - is an empiric coefficient determined with the help of calibration data.
Antioxidants, that are derivatives of aromatic mines, cannot be so determined because their absorption spectra do not shift in alcohol alkaline solutions. In the presence of nekal, their specific absorption coefficients are much higher than these of non-staining

Card 2/5

Spectrophotometric method of analysis...

antioxidants. When only antioxidant is being determined, alcohol is used as extractor; when nekal is also being determined, an alcohol-toluol solution is used. The optical densities of alcohol solutions and the content of components in rubber are measured by Firord's method. The authors obtain the formulae:

$$Ca = \frac{D'\alpha_N - D\alpha'_N}{d(\alpha'_N \alpha_a - \alpha'_N \alpha_a)}$$

$$C_N = \frac{D\alpha'_a - D'\alpha_a}{d(\alpha_N \alpha'_a - \alpha'_N \alpha_a)}$$

where:
C_N - concentration of nekal in solution in g/l;
Ca - concentration of antioxidant in solution in g/l;
α_N - specific absorption coefficient of nekal at a wavelength corresponding to the maximum absorption of nekal;
α_a - specific absorption coefficient of antioxidant at the same wave-

Card 3/5

Spectrophotometric method of analysis...

length;
D - optical density of solution at the same wavelength;
α'_N - specific absorption coefficient of nekal at a wavelength corresponding to the maximum absorption of antioxidant;
α'_a - specific absorption coefficient of antioxidant at the same wavelength;
D' - optical density of solution at the same wavelength;
d - thickness of cuvette's layer in cm.

The paper describes the determination of nekal in a dry product, in solution, and in rinsing and discharge waters.
In the first case a formula is obtained

$$C_N = \frac{(D_{289}-a)K100}{N} \text{ in weight \%;}$$

where C_N is nekal content in the analyzed sample, D_{289} is the optical density of solution at 289 mμ, a - a correction for difference between the optical properties of cuvettes and K - an empirical coefficient, determined by measuring the optical density of a number

Card 4/5

S/734/61/000/000/002/003
I060/I260

Spectrophotometric method of analysis...

of solutions of various concentration at 289 mμ, as compared with water.
For rinsing and discharge water, the obtained formula is:
$C_N = (D_{289} - a)\frac{K}{10}$ in weight %; turbid discharge waters are filtered, the residue on filter solved in hot water (in amount equal to that of filtrate) and both solutions are poured together. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 5/5

S/081/62/000/001/065/067
B119/B101

AUTHORS: Fikhtengol'ts, V. S., Babikov, O. I., Peyzner, A. B., Poddubnyy, I. Ya., Zolotareva, R. V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic method for determining the conversion degree during polymerization in emulsion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 535, abstract 1P230 (Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, no. 10, 1960, 28)

TEXT: There is a linear relationship between the propagation velocity of ultrasonics and the content of dry residue (polymer) in chloroprene and butadiene styrene latexes containing no monomer. The polymer composition (butadiene/styrene ratio) affects the change of ultrasonic velocity with increasing concentration. The dependence of ultrasonic velocity on the conversion degree of latex is not linear: at first the velocity changes slowly, then it increases rapidly, and drops again toward the end of the process owing to the presence of monomer. A decrease of the monomer

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic method for ...

S/081/62/000/001/065/067
B119/B101

content in the latex increases the propagation velocity of ultrasonics to a much higher extent than a change of the polymer content. The value differences of ultrasonic velocity are sufficient for controlling polymerization, especially toward the end of the process. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

FINKHTENGOL'TS, V.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, R.V.; PODDUBNYY, I.Ya.; KHOROSHIN, A.V.

Photocolorimetric determination of microquantities of dimethylformamide and dimethylamine in isoprene. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:160-161 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.V.Lebedeva.
(Formamide) (Dimethylamine) (Isoprene)

3(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2021

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut

Voprosy gidrologii (Problems in Hydrology) (Moscow) Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1957. 231 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. V. Samoylov and L. D. Kuvshinov; Tech. Ed.: K.S. Yermakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for hydrologists and geographers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on hydrology, and others. The USSR is dedicated to Professor Ye. V. Blinyak, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Among the topics discussed are: 1) the effect of air temperature on flow volume, 2) the calculation of summer runoff, 3) the speed of flood waters, 4) stream levels, 5) spring floods, 6) suspended sediments in running streams, 7) the effect of agricultural practices on hydrology, and others. The discussions are accompanied by maps, graphs and tables illustrating the present and long-term hydrology of the USSR. References accompany each article.

Card 1/6

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/6

PA 13/49T96

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Sympathetic, Surgery Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Nervous System, Sympathetic, Physiology

"Variations in the External Structure of the Peripheral Sympathetic Trunk in the Lumbar Region," F. V. Zolotarev, Cand Med Sci, Maj, Med Corps; Mil Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair of Operational Surg and Topographic Anat; "Voprosy Neyrokhirurgii" Vol XII, No 4

Peripheral sympathetic nervous system is often subjected to surgical intervention. It is strange, but true, that identical operations for identical [redacted] 13/49T96

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Sympathetic, Surgery Jul/Aug 48
(Contd)

complaints produce different results. One reason for this is the diversity of anatomical structure of the system, which has been recently studied at Mil Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov. Reviews progress to date.

13/49T96

Mbr., Department of operative surgery and topographical anatomy of the S.M.Kirov Academy of Military Medicine

"Differences in the external structure of the hypogastric plexus," Akush. i gin. no. 4 42-46 Jl-Ag, 1952

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V.

Variability of innervation of the anterior abdominal wall. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.11:60-65 Nov 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Docent. 2. Of the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V., professor.

Morphological changes in the rectus abdominis following a resection of the nerves which supply it. Vest.khir.74 no.2:29-34 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, professor A.N.Maksimenkov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M. Kirova. (Muscle)

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V., professor

Anterior abdominal wall incisions [with summary in English, p.159] Vest.khir. 77 no.4:53-58 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (nach. prof. A.N.Maksimenkov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav.-prof. T.V.Zolotareva) Khar'kovskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta. Khar'kov, pl. Tevelova, d. 2/4, kv.24.

(ABDOMINAL WALL, surg.
postop. skin & musc. sensitivity in various incisions)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
surg. wds. of abdomen, eff. of various incisions on postop. skin & musc. sensitivity)

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V. (Khar'kov, ploshchad' Tevelevoy, 2/2, kv.14)

Blood supply of the parotid gland in ran. khir.anat., gist. i emb. 47 no.10:40-42 O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. T.V.Zolotareva) Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

MAKSIMENKOV, , Aleksey Nikolayevich, prof.; BELYAYEV, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, V.G., kand. med. nauk; ZAYTSEV, Ye.I., dots.; ZOLOTAREVA, T.V., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, S.S., prof.; YELISEYEV, V.A., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Internal structure of the stems of peripheral nerves] Vnutristvol'noe stroenie perifericheskikh nervov. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 6:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Maksimenkov).
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL)

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V., prof.; TOPOROV, G.N., dotsent (Khar'kov)

"Operative pediatric surgery" by E.M.Margorin. Reviewed by T.V. Zolotareva, G.N.Toporov. Klin.khir. no.8:85-86 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(CHILDREN--SURGERY) (MARGORIN, E.M.)

Zolotareva T.V.

ZOLOTAREVA, T.V. (Khar'kov, pl. Teveleva, d.2/4, kv. 24)

Internal structure of the nefve trunks supplying the anterior abdominal wall [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.5:55-61 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(ABDOMINAL WALL, innerv.
internal structure of nerve trunks supplying anterior abdom. wall)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31237

Author : Zolotarev T.V.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Interior Structure of the Nerve Trunks Supplying the Anterior Abdominal Wall.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomin, gistol. i embriologii, 1957, 34, No 5, 55-61

Abstract : In 42 nerves (VII-XII intercostal and iliohypogastric) from three corpses of people 40-50 years old, the absolute quantity of axons was determined; the medullated nerve fibers wer also exposed and estimated according to Weigert-Palya. It was shown that in all intercostal nerves the quantity of clusters is subject to significant individual changes, equal as regards the relationship of medullated and nonmedullated fibers as well as medullated fibers of different diameters. They comprise 70-80% in the central medullated fibers in the intercostal nerves, nonmedullated 20-22%; among the first, fibers of small and middle diameter predominate (3/5).

Card : 1/1

samples can be classified as follows (the average rhenium contents are given in brackets): Molybdenites from
1) Skarns ($3,89.10^{-4}$%)
2) Leucocratic granites (1.10^{-5}%)
3) Quartz veins a) in biotite hornblende rock ($3,43.10^{-4}$%)
b) in leucocratic granites ($1,8.10^{-4}$%)
c) in skarns ($2,68.10^{-4}$%)
4) Quartz-feldspar veins ($2,19.10^{-4}$%)
5) Skarn veins ($3,36.10^{-4}$%)
6) Quartz-garnet veins ($3,65.10^{-4}$%)

Thus the average contents of rhenium in the Tyrny-Auz type of molybdenites is $3,23.10^{-4}$% according to all the data. Moreover is shown:
1) The smallest contents of rhenium are found in molybdenites which are either despersed or veins in leucocratic granites.
2) The highest concentration of rhenium is found in molybdenites from quartz-garnet veins in the skarn. Among these the molybdenites of augite-vesuvian-wollastonite skarns are leading. There are 5 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

Rhenium in Molybdenites of the Tyrny-Auz Deposit

7-1-8/12

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Rhenium-Determination 2. Molybdenum 3. Quartz

Card 3/3

ZOLOTAREVA, V.S.

GOLYSH, N.N.; ZOLOTAREVA, V.S.

Dermoid tumor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.6: 46-48 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney i neyrokhirurgii i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, case reports
teratoma of aquaeductus cerebri (Rus))
(TERATOMA, case reports,
auaeductus cerebri (Rus))

ZHMUD', L.P., ZOLOTAREVA, V.S.

Case of multiple hemangioendothelioma of the mediastinum and the bones of the lower extremities. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.1:67-69 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.2 imeni V.I. Lenina (glavnyy vrach P.G. Sebastyyy), Rostov-na-Donu.

ZOLOTAREVA, V.S.; GISSINA, M.M. (Rostov-na-Donu)

A case of chronic suppurative inflammation of the adrenal glands.
Klin.med. 34 no.11:74-76 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Sh.I.Krinitskiy) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent S.L.Riskin) 6-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(ADRENAL GLANDS, dis.
chronic suppurative inflamm.)
(INFLAMMATION, case reports
adrenal glands, chronic suppurative inflamm.)

ZOLOTAREVA, V. S.

Zolotareva, V. S. - "A case of primary diffuse sarcoma of the rectum;" Trudy Rost. rentgeno-radiol. i onkol. in-ta, Issue 2, 1948, p. 90-91

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.14, 1949).

ZOLOTAREVA, V.S.; SCHASTNYY, A.G., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Cancerous diseases of female sex organs; according to autopsy data for 1945-1960 of the City Hospital No.2. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.21:157-161 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy patologo-anatomicheskim otdeleniyem Rostovskoy-na-Donu gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.2 (for Zolotareva). 2. Glavnyy vrach Rostovskoy-na-Donu gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.2 (for Schastnyy).

ZOLOTAREVA, Ye.V.

Dirichlet problem for a certain class of elliptic systems. Dokl. AN SSSR 145 no.5:983-985 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.L.Sobolevym.
(Differential equations)

ZOLOTAREVA, Ye.V.

Necessary and sufficient condition for Fredholm behavior of the Dirichlet problem for a certain class of elliptic systems. Dokl. AN SSSR 145 no.4:724-726 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.L.Sobolevym. (Differential equations)

Zolotareva, Ye.V.

Dirichlet problem for a class of elliptic systems. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:751-753 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR. predstavleno akademikom I.N.Vekua.
(Differential equations, Partial)

11.3500

S/020/60/132/04/05/064

AUTHOR: Zolotareva, Ye.V.

TITLE: Dirichlet Problem for a Class of Elliptic Systems

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 4, pp. 751-753

TEXT: The author investigates the Dirichlet problem in a circular domain for the elliptic equation

(1) $$Au_{xx} + 2Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} = 0,$$

where $u = (u_1, u_2)$; A,B,C are constant quadratic matrices of second order. He considers the case where the characteristic equation

(2) $$\det \left| A + 2B\lambda + C\lambda^2 \right| = 0$$

has a purely imaginary double root. It is shown that if (1) is weakly connecting in the sense of Bitsadze (Ref.3), then the considered problem is of Fredholm type (necessary and sufficient condition). I.G.Petrovskiy is mentioned in the paper. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A.Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute imeni V.A.Steklov AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 3, 1960, by I.N.Vekua, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960

Card 1/1

16.3500

40177
S/020/62/145/005/002/020
B112/B104

AUTHOR: Zolotareva, Ye. V.

TITLE: Dirichlet's problem for a certain class of elliptic systems

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 5, 1962, 983-985

TEXT: Dirichlet's problem for the system $Au_{xx} + 2Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} = 0$ and the unit circle is considered under the assumption that the characteristic polynomial $|A + 2B\lambda + C\lambda^2| = 0$ has one pair $(i,-i)$ of complex roots of the multiplicity n. The solution is given in the explicit form

$$u(x, y) = (z\bar{z} - 1)\,\mathrm{Re}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_k(z, \bar{z}) + \sum_{k=n-1}^{\infty} P_k(z, \bar{z})\right] + \qquad (2),$$
$$+ \mathrm{Re}\frac{1}{\pi i}\int_{\Gamma}\frac{f(t)}{t-z}\,dt - \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\Gamma}\frac{f(t)}{t}\,dt,$$

where f(t) is the boundary function and where

Card 1/2

$$P_{k-1}(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{l=0}^{k}{}' \sum_{\substack{m+l=l \\ m \geq l}} \alpha_k^{\left[\frac{m-l}{2}\right]+1,\, m+l} M_k^{\left[\frac{m-l}{2}\right]+1} z^k \bar{z}^l \qquad (3)$$

for even k, whilst

$$P_{k-1}(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k}{}' \sum_{\substack{m+l=l \\ m \geq l}} \alpha_k^{\left[\frac{m-l}{2}\right]+1,\, m+1} M_k^{\left[\frac{m-l}{2}\right]+1} z^k \bar{z}^l \qquad (3')$$

for odd k. The numbers α are determined by certain linear algebraic systems.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute with Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 24, 1962, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1962

Card 2/2

S/020/62/145/004/003/024
B112/B102

AUTHOR: Zolotareva, Ye. V.

TITLE: The necessary and sufficient condition for the Fredholm alternative to the Dirichlet problem concerning a certain class of elliptic systems

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 4, 1962, 724 - 726

TEXT: In the general case, the Dirichlet problem for an elliptic system $Au_{xx} + 2Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} = 0$ (1) is not of the Fredholm type. The Fredholm alternative is valid for strongly elliptic systems. Strong ellipticity, however, is only a sufficient condition. The author demonstrates that weak connectivity (cf. A. V. Bitsadze, Uravneniya smeshannogo tipa - Equations of the mixed type, 1959, p. 65) of the system (1) is a necessary and sufficient condition.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics with Computer Center of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

The necessary and sufficient ...

S/020/62/145/004/003/024
B112/B102

PRESENTED: March 13, 1962, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1962

Card 2/2

BROKH[illegible], A.I.; DYLGEROV, V.D.; ZOLOTAREVA, Yu.M.

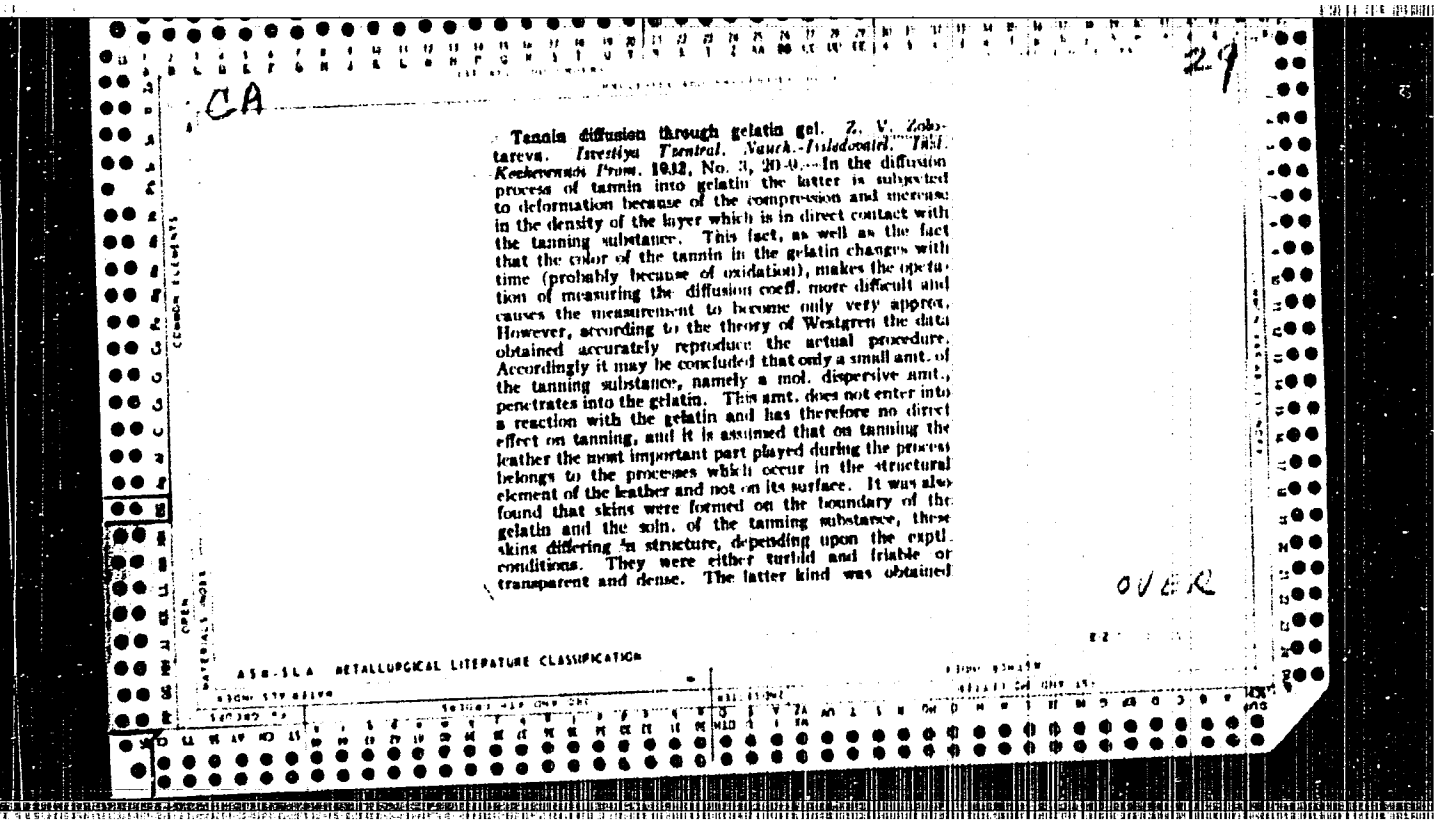
Dynamics of powder figures on single crystals of magnesium and managanese ferrites. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.2:553-557 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.
(Manganese ferrate)
(Magnesium ferrate)

ZOLOTAREVA, Z.M., starshiy inzhener

Use of LNTa latex in shoe manufacture. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 2 no. 12:32 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Laboratoriya Yerevanskoy obuvnoy fabriki No. 1.
(Shoe manufacture) (Latex)



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29

Tannin diffusion through gelatin gel. Z. V. Zolotareva. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* **10.12**, No. 3, 20-0.—In the diffusion process of tannin into gelatin the latter is subjected to deformation because of the compression and increase in the density of the layer which is in direct contact with the tanning substance. This fact, as well as the fact that the color of the tannin in the gelatin changes with time (probably because of oxidation), makes the operation of measuring the diffusion coeff. more difficult and causes the measurement to become only very approx. However, according to the theory of Westgren the data obtained accurately reproduce the actual procedure. Accordingly it may be concluded that only a small amt. of the tanning substance, namely a mol. dispersive amt., penetrates into the gelatin. This amt. does not enter into a reaction with the gelatin and has therefore no direct effect on tanning, and it is assumed that on tanning the leather the most important part played during the process belongs to the processes which occur in the structural element of the leather and not on its surface. It was also found that skins were formed on the boundary of the gelatin and the soln. of the tanning substance, these skins differing in structure, depending upon the exptl. conditions. They were either turbid and friable or transparent and dense. The latter kind was obtained

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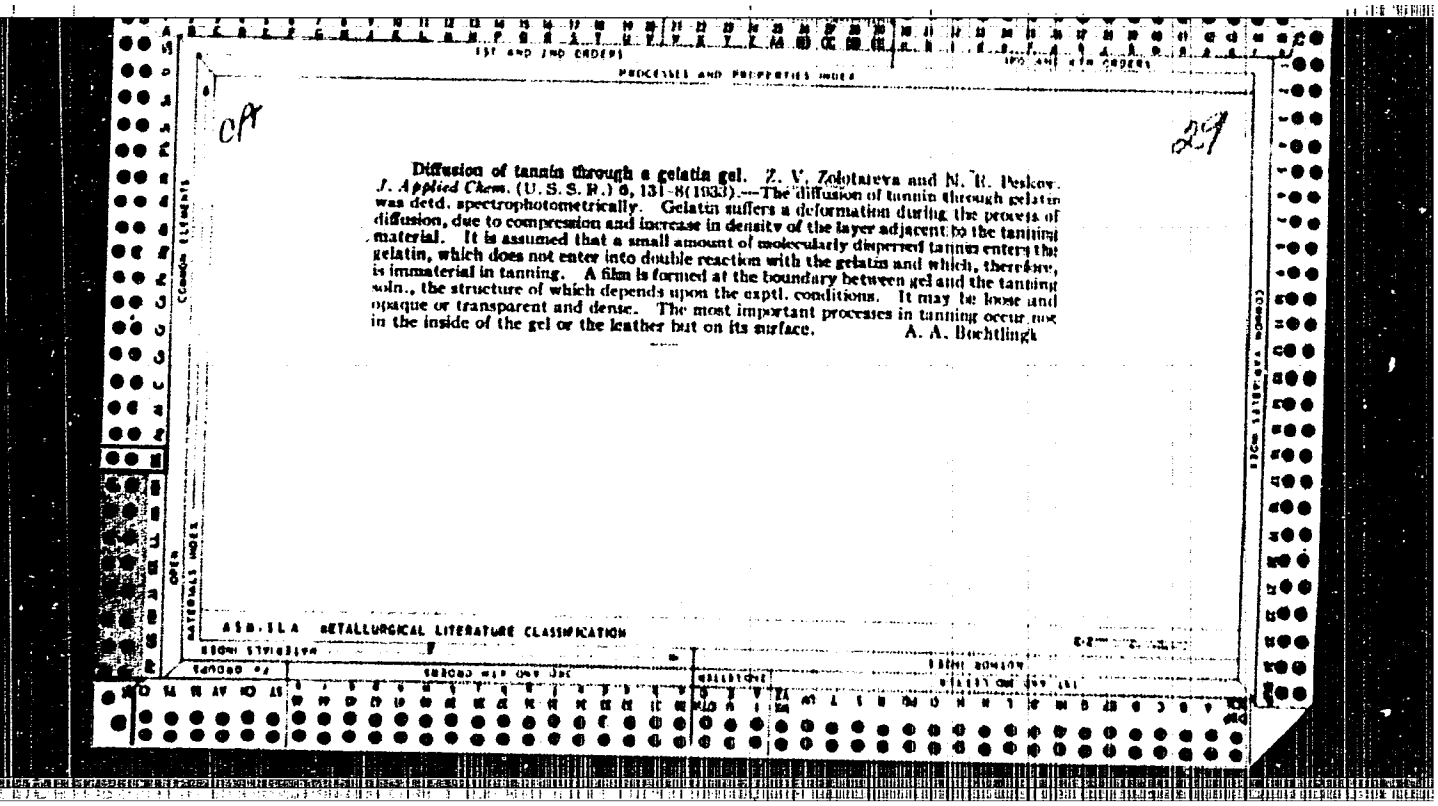
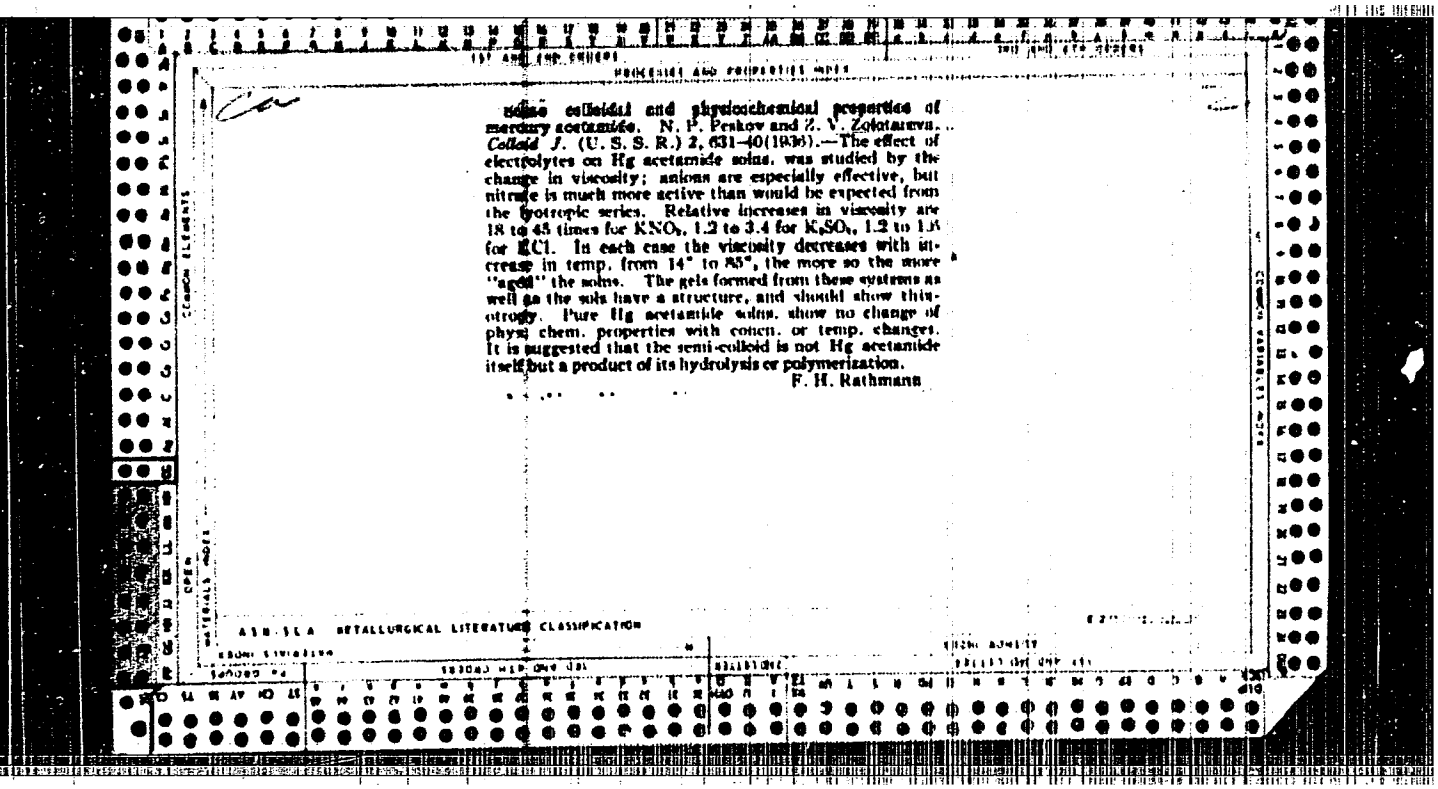
when the p_H of the soln. amounted to 4 or on repeated diffusions through the gelatin gel. It appears that the nature of the skin depends on the hydration of the tannin-gelatin complex, and that the transparent skin is formed by a stronger action of the tannin on the gelatin. In applying this theory to leather, the formation of a dense layer on the micella or the gel of collagen prevents the penetration of colloidal tannin particles causing osmosis, i. e., penetration of water from the outside, from the micella. A. A. Boehlingk



Diffusion of tannin through a gelatin gel. Z. V. Zolotareva and N. R. Peskov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 131–8(1933).—The diffusion of tannin through gelatin was detd. spectrophotometrically. Gelatin suffers a deformation during the process of diffusion, due to compression and increase in density of the layer adjacent to the tanning material. It is assumed that a small amount of molecularly dispersed tannin enters the gelatin, which does not enter into double reaction with the gelatin and which, therefore, is immaterial in tanning. A film is formed at the boundary between gel and the tanning soln., the structure of which depends upon the exptl. conditions. It may be loose and opaque or transparent and dense. The most important processes in tanning occur not in the inside of the gel or the leather but on its surface. A. A. Buchtlingk



some colloidal and physicochemical properties of mercury acetamide. N. P. Peskov and Z. V. Zolotareva. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 631–40(1936).—The effect of electrolytes on Hg acetamide sols. was studied by the change in viscosity; anions are especially effective, but nitrate is much more active than would be expected from the lyotropic series. Relative increases in viscosity are 18 to 45 times for KNO_3, 1.2 to 3.4 for K_2SO_4, 1.2 to 1.5 for KCl. In each case the viscosity decreases with increase in temp. from 14° to 85°, the more so the more "aged" the sols. The gels formed from these systems as well as the sols have a structure, and should show thixotropy. Pure Hg acetamide sols. show no change of phys. chem. properties with concn. or temp. changes. It is suggested that the semi-colloid is not Hg acetamide itself but a product of its hydrolysis or polymerization.

F. H. Rathmann

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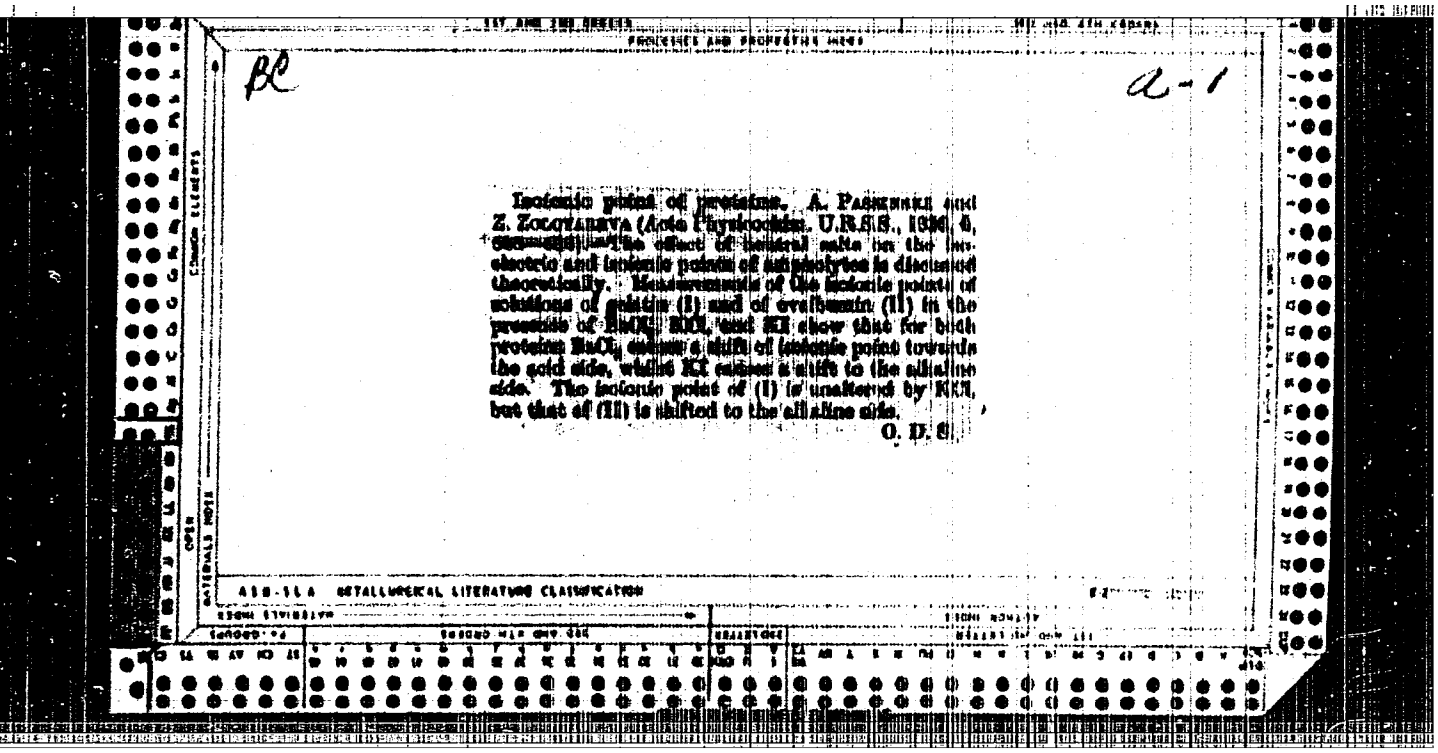

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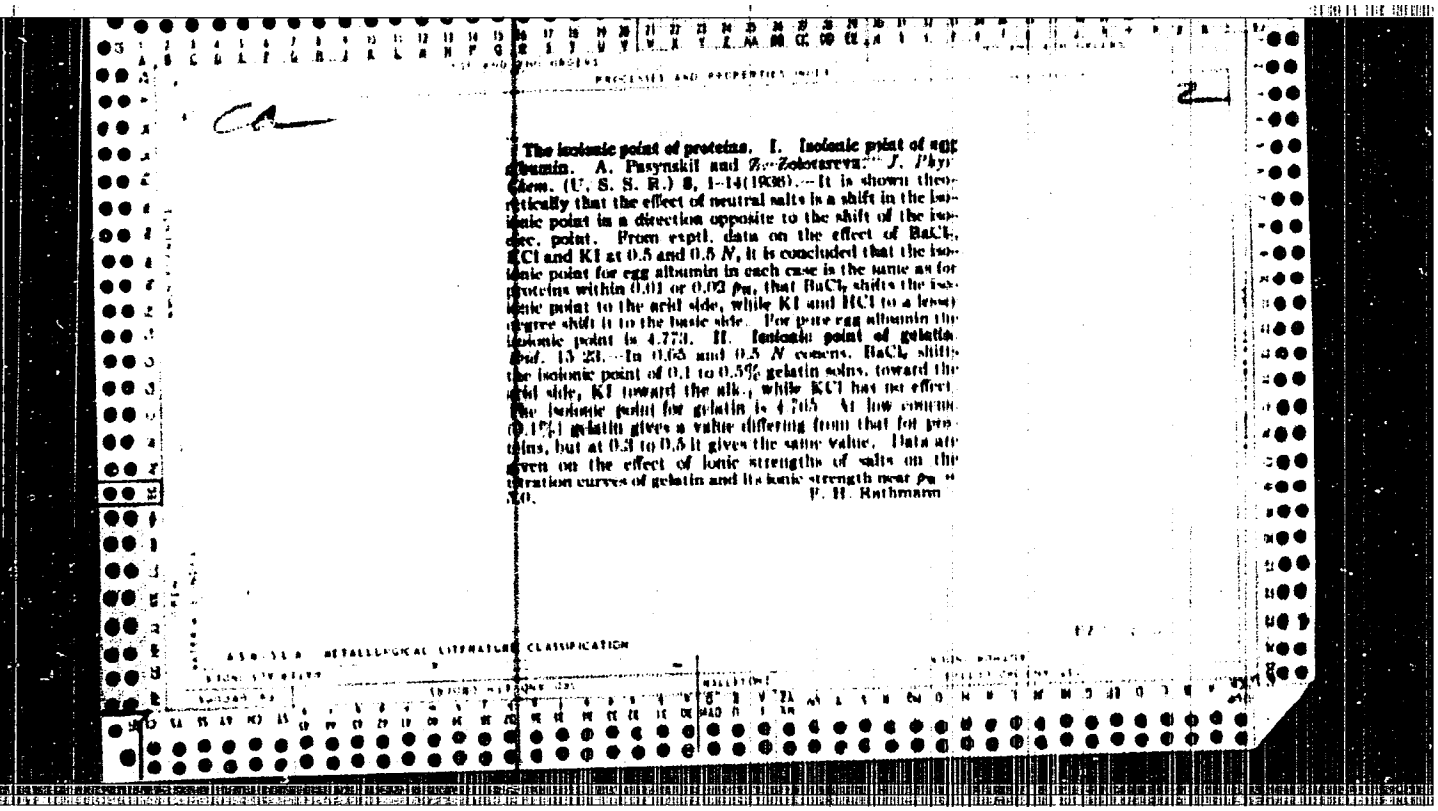
d-1

Isoionic point of proteins. A. Parnenkii and Z. Zolotareva (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1936, 5, [illegible] effect of neutral salts on the isoelectric and isoionic points of ampholytes is discussed theoretically. Measurements of the isoionic points of solutions of gelatin (I) and of ovalbumin (II) in the presence of KNO$_3$, KCl, and KI show that for both proteins KNO$_3$ causes a shift of isoionic point towards the acid side, whilst KI causes a shift to the alkaline side. The isoionic point of (I) is unaltered by KCl, but that of (II) is shifted to the alkaline side.

O. D. S.



The isoionic point of proteins. I. Isoionic point of egg albumin. A. Pasynskii and Z. Zolotareva. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **8**, 1–14(1936).—It is shown theoretically that the effect of neutral salts is a shift in the isoionic point in a direction opposite to the shift of the isoelec. point. From exptl. data on the effect of BaCl$_2$, KCl and KI at 0.5 and 0.8 *N*, it is concluded that the isoionic point for egg albumin in each case is the same as for proteins within 0.01 or 0.02 p_H; that BaCl$_2$ shifts the isoionic point to the acid side, while KI and HCl to a less) degree shift it to the basic side. For pure egg albumin the isoionic point is 4.77. II. **Isoionic point of gelatin.** *Ibid.* 15–23.—In 0.65 and 0.5 *N* concns. BaCl$_2$ shifts the isoionic point of 0.1 to 0.5% gelatin solns. toward the acid side, KI toward the alk., while KCl has no effect. The isoionic point for gelatin is 4.705. At low concns. (0.1%) gelatin gives a value differing from that for proteins, but at 0.3 to 0.5 it gives the same value. Data are given on the effect of ionic strengths of salts on the titration curves of gelatin and its ionic strength near p_H 4.70.

P. H. Ruthmann